April 1, 1960

What's been going on

We report with deep sorrow and regret the passing of Bishop D. Stanley Coors, head of the Methodist Church's Minnesota area since 1952. Bishop Coors died in his St. Paul home on March 6.

The Bishop had been in poor health for some time, but seemed to be gaining strength and had resumed some of his normal duties after suffering a recurrence of a serious systematic blood ailment in December.

The 70-year-old Bishop was planning to retire at the North Central Jurisdictional Conference in Grand Rapids, Mich. later this spring.

An outstanding pastor and church leader, Bishop Coors served as vice-president of the General Board of Temperance and held many other offices of trust throughout the church.

Repeal of the Connally amendment to the International Court is in jeopardy. A keen Washington observer thinks it may not come out of committee, unless more public support for repeal is forthcoming.

At the last hearing in February three witnesses testified in favor of repeal; nine against repeal. The former included the Catholic Association for International Peace; the latter the American Council of Churches and former Senator Connally.

Committee aides assert that thousands of letters and telegrams have been received against repeal to hundreds for. Letters from interested persons should go to Senator J. W. Fulbright, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations committee, with copies to other key Senators.

Entering the fifth week of debate on civil rights legislation, the Senate had little progress to report. Lawmakers in that body deleted a

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What's been going on

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section of the bill which would have made it a federal crime to obstruct school desegregation, then turned around and broadened an anti-bombing provision. Debate continued without any hope for a vote on the entire measure soon.

In the House, votes were taken rejecting the establishment of a permanent Commission on Equal Job Opportunities and a plan for monetary technical aid to school districts trying to desegregate.

House maneuvering did leave intact a strong voting rights guarantee in federal, state and local elections. The provision would allow a federal referee to move in if any group indicates that it is being denied an opportunity to register and vote.

The House measure is the one to watch. It is anticipated that if the House passes a bill it may be substituted for the Senate version and passed there. Chances are the "civil rights" legislation for this year will be little more than a "voting rights" bill.

Mixed reactions have accompanied the Russian proposal to ban all large nuclear tests and declare a moratorium on smaller tests while working out an inspection plan.

Essentially the Russian offer accepts an American plan proposed some time ago by President Eisenhower. A temporary U.S. test ban is in operation now, but it is not an official, international agreement.

Observers see new hope for an international agreement but there are hooks to watch.

Pressure is constantly on the President to continue atomic testing for military development. The agreement would decide that issue pretty definitely for a time.

Also, what would be the time length of the moratorium? Would it continue indefinitely, or would there be a limit?

Can a satisfactory detecting or inspection system be worked out at all? How many inspections will Russia allow?

Those who hope for success in the Geneva disarmament talks feel that though there are risks involved, they are no more acute than those already with us in an arms-race, push-button warfare world. The acceptance of minimum risks may be necessary in the hope of additional substantial agreements in the disarmament talks.

To refuse the offer completely might blight the conference at its beginning.

Here is a summary of legislative issues now before Congress adapted from a report by the Washington office of the National Council of Churches:

Aged and aging

The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Subcommittee on Problems of the Aged and Aging, Sen. Patrick V. McNamara (D-Mich.) chairman, has made its report to the full committee with recommendations for legislative action. The committee print entitled, "The Aged and Aging in the United States—A National Problem" may be obtained from the subcommittee, Room 249, U. S. Senate, Washington 25, D. C.

Alcoholic beverages on airliners

After holding hearings last July on H.R.169 and other bills to prohibit the serving of alcoholic beverages to passengers on aircraft in flight, the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Subcommittee on Transportation and Aeronautics reported H.R.1075 to the full committee. The printed hearings are available.

A development which may bear on whether the full committee reports a bill to the House is the adoption on Jan. 9, 1960 by the Federal Aviation agency of a new rule governing consumption of alcoholic beverages aboard aircraft. The new rule provides that no alcoholic beverages may be consumed which are not served by the carrier, nor will alcoholic beverages be served to passengers who

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Bishop Matthew W. Clair, Jr., of the St. Louis area, testified on March 14 before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives concerning the Mutual Security Program for 1961. Bishop Clair, as an executive committee member of the Board of World Peace, stated the interest in and support of non-military foreign aid which is a major part of the Mutual Security Program.

An abridged form of his statement follows:

Testimony before congress on mutual security program

Here are facts which do not need to be emphasized:

that one-half of the people of the world go to bed hungry each night;

that the life span of most of the people of the world is less than 30 years;

that many are still using the same skills and tools of their forebears;

that most countries are affected by unstable economies;

that mass communication and fast modes of transportation are forcing these people into the orbit of an industrial culture;

and, they are unable to cope with the problems resulting therefrom, because of a lack of technical know-how.

The pressure of these experiences has created a nationalistic spirit with extenuating circumstances — the insatiable desire for independence and freedom. However, there is the inability to meet the demands because of what they lack in technical understanding and economic stability.

We must remember that all people are a part of our world. And, regardless of what we may do, these conditions will ultimately affect our economy and create for us problems which can be avoided if we accept the responsibility of helping them to help themselves.

Criteria for giving

Our economic aid should not be considered in terms of quotas, but in proportion to our ability to give. It is true that this should be done in the light of our self interest and in an attempt to preserve a stable economy—holding to our standard of living. But there is a far more significant reason, other than defense and the protection of our own interest. It is our responsibility to our brothers—for we must realize that we are "our brother's keeper." But in the promotion of the program, we must give priority to *needs* regardless of what the *returns* may be.

Many of the proponents of mutual security suggest that the aid given under this program should be multilateral. Mr. Paul G. Hoffman has this to say, "Greater use should be made of the U.N.'s operating agencies. With its 13 specialized agencies, the U.N. has the richest experience that can be found and it can draw on the whole world for its technicians."

Long range commitments

It has become quite evident that assistance on a year-to-year basis does not actually meet the needs of the people in the underdeveloped nations.

Because across the years the church has been involved in long range programs of helping people of many of the nations being considered

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WORLD PEACE

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in the mutual security program, we have had years of experience in dealing with the problems involved. Of course we do not understand all of the technical problems; but, we have learned how to help people and how to plan long range programs to help in meeting their developing needs.

The Church is likewise interested because it sees people as individuals; and it sees its responsibility in terms of Christian principles and the teachings of the Bible. We have been created in the image of God and we believe that "the earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof; the world and they that dwell therein." What we have is a gift from God for which we have stewardship responsibilities to see that those less fortunate share equitably in the blessings bestowed on us from the storehouse of God's bounty.

Sharing not supporting

Again may we stress the point that it is not a question of supporting those who support us, it is a question of sharing — of giving to meet the needs of the world; giving to enlighten; giving to improve health and diet; giving to do the many things necessary to lift the standard of living in countries around the world.

In our missionary outreach we have endeavored to follow these principles; and, we have given millions to help people help themselves—to help them lift their eyes and behold the glory of God's creation; to help them shake off the chains and find freedom in a new relationship in Christ.

Statement of policy

To summarize, the Board of World Peace of The Methodist Church:

(1) Believes in the program of mutual security because of its implications for world peace;

(2) We believe that the Mutual Security Program is not simply charity; and, that our criteria for giving should not be self-interest and defense, but a sense of responsibility for helping to meet the needs of the world;

(3) We further believe that the interests of the underdeveloped nations can best be served through a multilateral approach to the program. And that greater use should be made of the United Nations operating agencies as the channels for most of the aid shared;

(4) That assistance should be given on a long-range basis, after careful study of the countries involved, with the understanding and philosophy that we are helping nations to help themselves; and,

(5) That the church has the right to speak on this issue because of the implications of our Christian Gospel; and, because of the experiences we have had as the result of our many years of helping the peoples of the underdeveloped nations of the world.

Bill introduced for national peace agency

In years past there have been suggestions that the national government should have a Department of Peace to work for peace and give counter-

"This Sure Beats Cleaning Up After A War"

balance to the preparations for war of the Department of Defense.

There is now before the Senate a proposal which definitely moves in this direction. Senator Humphrey has introduced S. 2989 to establish a National Peace agency. It would have "the single special function to explore and pursue the technical problems of arms control and the paths to peace."

It would undertake research programs to develop the instruments and techniques for control inspection, studies of the effects of modern arms, and analyses of the effects of disarmament agreements on national economies.

Proposed by scientists

The idea for this agency came from the scientists who compose the 16 member Committee on Science and Technology of the Democratic Advisory council. Such persons as Harold Urey, Harrison Brown, and Samuel Allison are on the committee. They are specialists in the fields of physics, genetics, anatomy, biology, geography, biophysics, and terrestrial magnetism in various universities.

The agency would report directly to the President in the manner of the Atomic Energy commission. It would work in close collaboration with the Departments of State and Defense. Its existence would help prove to the world that the United States is sincere in its desire for arms limitation.

Copies of the proposal of the committee may be obtained from the Democratic Advisory council, 1028 Connecticut avenue, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Russia forms university for key countries

Moscow has announced that a new university will be established in 1960 for students from Asia, Africa, and Latin America. It will offer specialized training for four or more years with all expenses paid. It will be known as the University of Friendship of Peoples.

It is expected that the enrollment for 1960-61 will be 500 but that this number will increase to 3,000 or 4,000 within a few years. Its establishment was announced by Premier Khrushchev and the newspaper *Izvestia* provided further details.

Not only will the Soviet government provide tuition, board, and room, but also medical care, monthly stipends, and transportation both ways.

by *Daniel E. Taylor*

Here is a "substitute" column for a Lenten issue in the atomic age.

SECOND COMING

by John Moffitt

Were you there,
Were you there,
When they crucified my Lord?
When they struck his holihood.
When they nailed him to the rood.
When they drew his burning blood?
(I was there,
I was there,
And I saw him hanging there,
Felt the thunder in my soul
Smite the thunder in the air.)
Were you there,
Were you there,
When he stood beside the tomb,
In the garden, in the morn,
Risen from Gehenna's womb?
(I was there,
I was there.
And I saw him standing there,
Saw his patient lonely smile,
Fairer far than all things fair,
And I heard his plighted word
To return among us here.)
Were you there,
Were you there,
When he kept his pledge to men,
When he came to earth again?
When they cast him in the dust,
When they broke his fervid trust,
When they sealed a nation's doom
In the name of kingdom come.
When they dropped the cobalt bomb?
(I was there,
I was there,
And I saw him weeping there,
Saw the pitiless sharp crown
Pressing close about his hair,
And I saw the seraphim
As they swung their swords of flame,
And I saw the victim's feet
All around the Judgment Seat,
And I felt the wrath of God
Like a vast devouring cloud,
As I watched the world go down
In a cloud of dust and doom
To the bottom of the pit.
And my Lord,
And my Lord,
Rose and followed after it.)

World Health Organization 12 years of service

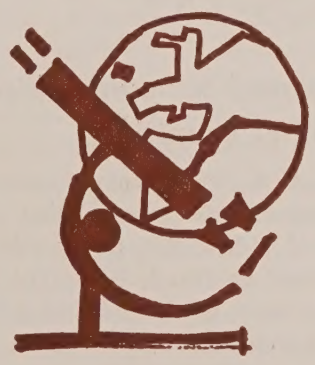
April 7 is the birthday of the World Health Organization (WHO), even as Oct. 24 is the birthday of the United Nations. On that day in 1948 the Constitution of WHO came into force.

The theme for the celebration this year is "Malaria Eradication, a World Challenge." Malaria remains in 1960 a constant threat to one million human beings. For the most part these are the people who already have more than their share of sickness and poverty and can least afford to be further weakened in their struggle against misfortune.

The man who carries the malaria parasite in his blood is a man of blunted initiative. To him few things seem worth the trouble. He becomes fatalistic and the physical deterioration that he suffers makes him an easy prey to other dangerous diseases.

Limited warfare

For a time the fight against malaria had been carried on in a spirit of optimism. The spraying of the inside walls of houses with insecticides went on without undue haste. When one village had been done, the workers moved on to the next.



It was in 1951 that the cry of alarm went up: "The insecticide we are using is no longer active." The mosquito was putting up resistance. It seemed to become inured to bigger doses of insecticide, as drug addicts need more and more narcotics for the same reaction.

Total warfare

Out of this situation was born the idea of a world-wide malaria eradication. It was decided to replace piecemeal campaigns by total war. The operation must be completed while the insecticide continued to kill and before the hitherto sporadic resistance becomes general.

In the Ross Institute of Tropical Medicine in London much research has been done on mosquitoes and their resistance to insecticides. It appears that some mosquitoes are born with more resistance to insecticides than others. Better insecticides are being developed. If malaria-carrying mosquitoes can be killed in sufficient mass to allow victims to be cured, then if the mosquitoes do come back there will no longer be an infection for them to spread.

It can be done

To date eleven countries have eradicated malaria from their borders: United States, Chile, Barbados, Martinique, Puerto Rico, Corsica, Italy, Netherlands, Ukraine, Byelorussia, and Cyprus.

Material concerning World Health day may be obtained from Pan American Sanitary bureau, 1501 New Hampshire avenue, N. W., Washington 6, D. C., and information concerning the work of WHO in 1959 from Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health service, Washington 25, D. C.

Fellowship magazine has summarized information available on CBR warfare, added selected quotations, and published a twelve page pamphlet; 10¢ each, 12 for $1. Order copies from: Board of World Peace, 740 Rush street, Chicago 11, Ill.

WORLD PEACE

Methodist layman helps peace movement

For many years Mr. William Plymat, layman in Grace Methodist church, Des Moines, Iowa, has been interested in temperance. He is the president of Preferred Risk Insurance company, which insures non-drinking drivers.

In recent years he has also become interested in world peace and has founded the World Peace Broadcasting foundation. This foundation will supply radio stations with materials which will advance peace.

Mr. Plymat found that radio stations and listeners received with enthusiasm the tape-recorded talk by Jerome Frank, "The Nuclear Arms Race." As a public service project the Preferred Risk Insurance company printed 3,000 copies of this talk and offered one to each listener. Station WBZ in Boston and WDAF in Kansas City each received 200 requests from a single broadcast.

The address of the foundation is 3005 High street, Des Moines, Iowa. Copies of the address may be obtained for 10¢ and a tape purchased for $4.50.

An unusual plan for better living

In southern Italy, Sardinia and Sicily there exists human degradation that beggars description. Poverty, hunger, child labor, disease, prostitution, crime and corruption are rampant. Few people have gone beyond second grade. Many men have spent more time in jail than in school. The government spends more on trying to suppress bandits than on correcting conditions that drive men to banditry.

Since 1952 a modern St. Francis has been conducting a small but potent and growing campaign to raise the hopes of the people of Sicily. Using his scientific training in a "Campaign for Full Employment" Danilo Dolci is leading the people in a non-violent revolution against degradation and for better living.

His fasts and "strike in reverse" have awakened people of industrial north Italy and of other countries to the deplorable conditions and to the brave efforts of his people to find a better life for themselves and their children. His philosophy and techniques have won him the name "the Gandhi of Sicily."

Largely through his efforts, lay committees to support his work have been formed in Norway, Denmark, Switzerland, other European countries, Canada and the United States. Ultimately each such committee will take responsibility for the program of education and socio-economic development in one key village.

The American committee is headed by Gelston McNeil of the Overseas Friendship center of 26A Devereux street, Utica 2, N. Y.

Increased car ownership in other countries

The U. S. Department of Commerce in August, 1959 reported that of a total of 113,024,224 motor vehicles registered on Jan. 1, 1959, 60.4 percent were in the United States. This was a drop from 62 percent the previous year.

The 56,870,684 passenger cars in the United States were 65.6 percent of the world total. This country also had 29.7 percent of all buses and 43.7 percent of all trucks.

The fact that the less prosperous part of the world travels much more on motorcycles and motor scooters than does the United States is illustrated by the fact that of 17,631,661 of these vehicles, less than half a million or 2.7 percent were in the United States. More than 15 million were in Europe alone and nearly one and one half million in Asia.

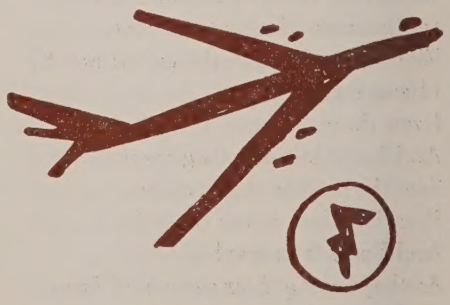
Noteworthy is the fact that the U. S. gain in motor vehicles was less than 2 percent over the previous year while the world gain was 4.64 percent. Asia alone gained 21.8 percent, Europe 10.2 percent, and Africa 12.2 percent.

The Department of Commerce commented that "an important factor is the large increase in European manufacture of small passenger cars which can be sold at prices within the means of the lower income groups in various parts of the world."

Push button warfare more of a reality

Push button warfare became even more of a reality as the Air Force announced a new automatic bomb-alarm system designed to flash instant information of a nuclear attack to High Command headquarters.

Installed throughout the United States, the system will report nuclear hits rather than serve as an advance warning device. The alarm is destruction-proof and can be triggered only by a nuclear blast. It will report an attack in the few seconds between a nuclear bomb burst and the crushing blow of the following shock wave.



There will eventually be more than 100 locations for the system.

The plan was disclosed in testimony before a House Military Appropriations subcommittee by Brig. Gen. J. B. Bestic, Deputy for Air Force Communications and Electronics.

Cost of operating the system will be about $2 million per year.

Anticipating the 1960 General Conference only a few weeks hence, The Methodist Church's Board of Social and Economic Relations held a tightly scheduled meeting in Chicago March 15-16. Bishop Lloyd C. Wicke of Pittsburgh, Pa., board president, was in the chair.

Resolutions presented at annual board meeting

Reports of ever-expanding service to the church were given by the board's general secretary, the Rev. A. Dudley Ward, and the Rev. Emerson W. Smith, associate secretary. The 46-member body also heard progress reports on several printed resources now in various stages of preparation for distribution and study.

Heart of the board meeting was debate on a series of resolutions covering issues now confronting the church and the nation. The board statements:

Deplored "unprived allegations" published in an Air Force Reserve training manual concerning the churches of America.

Commended participants in Southern lunch-counter demonstrations for "the dignified, non-violent manner in which they have conducted themselves."

Condemned "recent evidences of anti-Semitism in the United States and abroad" and called on Methodists to register "opposition to any form of religious persecution."

Urged Methodists to exert their influence toward abolishing capital punishment.

Took exception to the "pat on the back" which the church's Co-ordinating Council is proposing that the General Conference give Protestants and Other Americans United for Separation of Church and State (POAU).

Declared its belief that Dr. Willard Uphaus, a Methodist layman and executive director of World Fellowship, incorporated, is "being unnecessarily held in custody in violation of basic freedoms" for his refusal to divulge names of persons registering at his New Hampshire camp.

These resolutions are reported in more detail below.

An interesting interlude in the proceedings was a dinner meeting at which two Methodist leaders currently seeking nomination for high political office gave "how-I-happened-to-run" speeches. Both emphasized the importance of making religion relevant to all life, including politics.

The speakers were Samuel W. Witwer, Jr., of Riverside, Ill., vice-president of the board, and Prof. Tyler Thompson of Garrett Biblical institute, Evanston. A prominent attorney, Witwer is seeking the Republican nomination for the U. S. Senate, and Dr. Thompson is bidding for the Democratic nomination for Congress from the state's 13th district.

General Secretary Ward reported that during the past quadrennium the board had distributed nearly one million copies of the Methodist Social Creed, two or three times the number distributed in previous four year periods.

Both he and Associate Secretary Smith reported heavy schedules of workshops and conferences in human relations, economic affairs, and other social issues.

Dean Walter G. Muelder of Boston University School of Theology reported on the board's MESTA project — "Methodist Enquiry into Social Thought and Action," which is being

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SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS

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directed by a research team of professors from that university.

Also present as a consultant to the board was Prof. Haskell Miller of Wesley Theological seminary, Washington, D. C., who is preparing a book in the field of social welfare.

Progress reports were presented on the preparation and publication of several other resource materials and pamphlets dealing with various phases of the board's assigned responsibility.

Devotional leaders at the meeting were Bishop Willis J. King of New Orleans, La., and Bishop Hazen G. Werner of Columbus, Ohio.

Dr. James P. Brawley, president of Clark college, Atlanta, Ga., is the board's recording secretary.

Resolutions on race

The board adopted a resolution commending participants in Southern lunch-counter demonstrations for "the dignified, non-violent manner in which they have conducted themselves."

In other actions, the board also adopted a paragraph expressing penitence "that as a denomination we have failed to live up to our pronouncement" in race relations and spoke out against anti-Semitism.

The statement on the sit-in demonstrations passed by the board follows:

"We regret that many citizens of our country are denied basic human rights. The recent wave of sit-in demonstrations and picketing at lunch counters has reminded us of such denials.

"We commend participating students for the dignified, non-violent manner in which they have conducted themselves. We further commend the good professional performance of police forces which have prevented chaos. Should such demonstrations continue, we hope that they will be carried out in a similar manner. Demonstrations must be seen as a means of awakening community conscience and not as a goal in itself. Economic protest of any kind should be viewed as a last resort when attempts at negotiation fail.

"Students should be free to exercise their personal Christian responsibilities. Methodist institutions should not penalize students who do so.

"All of us must recognize that the dimensions of social change are tremendous. We view the present action by students as a challenge to community responsibility—a challenge to accept Negroes in their respective communities on terms of dignity."

Dudley Ward, board general secretary, called attention to the fact that one day following the action by the Methodist Board of Social and Economic Relations, the President of the United States made a statement in a similar vein, upholding the legal right to such demonstrations providing they do not violate local laws.

Local laws will be tested in the courts in many communities and states by a group of 60 Southern civil rights lawyers who met in Washington, D. C., earlier this month to discuss the issues. Thurgood Marshall of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People called the meeting.

At an earlier meeting the Board of Social and Economic Relations had adopted a number of suggested revisions in the statement on "The Methodist Church and Race" (Par. 2026 in the 1956 *Discipline*). These will be brought to the attention of the 1960 General Conference, which opens in

Denver, Colo., April 27. The statement covers such topics as fair employment practices, "open occupancy" in housing, and efforts to eliminate discrimination in churches and other institutions.

A note of penitence is sounded in a new opening paragraph for the statement on race, which was adopted by the board and will be presented to the General Conference for its consideration. The paragraph follows:

> We confess with sorrow that as a denomination we have failed to live up to our own pronouncements. In no section of our land have we carried out the teachings of our Lord with respect to race relations. Nowhere have we fully achieved the true nature of the church as a complete fellowship in Christ. This is all the more grievous since Methodism is a world church and the problems of race relations are now set on a world stage.

On anti-Semitism, the board had this to say:

"We strongly condemn recent evidences of anti-Semitism in the United States and abroad and emphasize the seriousness of this attack upon religious freedom. As Methodists and Methodist churches, we register opposition to any form of religious persecution. We recommend the extension of aid to victims of vandalism and the development of constructive positive programs to counteract bigotry and foster community attitudes which prevent discrimination against any religious group."

Air Force manual statement

"The church must be constantly concerned with the social and political climate of a nation's life. Our concern is not only for the church but for every basic institution of our society when it is threatened.

"Statements recently made in an Air Force Reserve training manual concerning the churches of America recall to mind the recent period of suspicion, innuendo, and hysteria when similar untrue charges were leveled against the churches and church leadership. We have been reminded again that the church must be vigilant to every attempted curtailment or threatened infringement of historic liberties.

"We are shocked by the libelous and untrue accusations in the Air

Force Manual Text N. R. 45-0500 against the churches of our country, of the National Council of Churches, and of outstanding scholars who participated in the preparation of the Revised Standard Version of the Bible. We are gravely disturbed by the violation of the principle of separation of church and state by a respected arm of our government.

"We call upon the Secretary of the Air Force publicly to reassure the nation that the charges relative to the clergy, the church, and the National Council of Churches are unproved allegations and that future Air Force manuals will be based upon information from creditable sources.

"We call upon the appropriate committee of Congress to determine how so irresponsible a pamphlet was authorized and distributed.

"We reaffirm our confidence in the National Council of Churches, its constituent members and its leadership which has always recognized that the best bulwark against communism is a 'free ministry in a free pulpit preaching to a free people.'"

Capital punishment

In its resolution on capital punishment, the board reiterated the statement in the church's Social Creed which deplores the use of capital punishment and went on to say:

"We ask that The Methodist Church at the General Conference of 1960 make clear the grounds of its opposition to capital punishment and instruct its appropriate agencies: (1) To initiate discussion and give information as to the issues involved; and (2) To urge Methodists as Christian citizens to exert their influence toward the termination of capital punishment and the substitution of more just, humane and effective forms of punishment in those states where the death penalty now has legal status."

POAU action

Commenting on earlier action by the denomination's Coordinating Council, which commended POAU for its work and is asking the General Conference to urge Methodist people and conferences to provide financial support for it, the Board of Social and Economic Relations had this to say:

"Inasmuch as POAU is neither a Methodist nor wholly a Protestant agency, this board views with concern the giving of official Methodist endorsement to an unofficial agency of this type. This concern is not related to the merits of this organi-

zation but stems from a question of general principle and desirable practice.

"This board furthermore expresses concern lest this recommendation for financial contributions in behalf of an organization not officially connected with The Methodist Church may establish an undesirable precedent. It could have far-reaching effects in opening the channels of the church to other unofficial organizations for solicitation from Methodist churches and conferences as well as from individual Methodists.

"The Board of Social and Economic Relations, therefore, expresses this concern to the Coordinating Council and to the General Conference of 1960."

The Uphaus case

"Without presuming to endorse or repudiate Dr. Uphaus' political or economic views, we believe him to be a fellow Methodist of high personal integrity and Christian commitment. We believe that he is being unnecessarily held in custody in violation of basic freedoms guaranteed by the 1st and 14th amendments to the Constitution of the United States and affirmed by the Social Creed of The Methodist Church. Therefore, we petition the state of New Hampshire for his release."

Dr. Uphaus, who is a member of First Methodist church, New Haven, Conn., is now a prisoner in a New Hampshire jail for refusal to divulge the names of persons participating in a summer camp held under the auspices of World Fellowship, incorporated, of which he is the executive director. He is charged with contempt of court.

Job relation training courses

A Methodist minister, the Rev. Kenneth Clay, of First Methodist church, Cynthiana, Ky., has been giving job relation training courses in Maysville, Ky. His six courses were so successful that much of the industry in Maysville feels that there is definite need for their continuation.

These are basic courses in job and human relations, and were originated by Mr. Clay four years ago in a job relations course which he gave to the supervisory personnel of the Good Samaritan hospital in Lexington. The course did have good effect in creating a desire for fundamental constructive changes in personnel relations in the hospital. Excellent improvements were observed and were felt to be satisfactory by the entire staff.

A meeting was held recently in which thirteen representatives of industry, restaurants, stores, and the Hayswood hospital in Maysville, arranged by the district office of the Department of Economic Security.

As a result of this meeting, the first new course will be given starting on Jan. 1st. A number of other industries indicated they would like courses in their own plant. The courses will last ten hours, with five classes of two hours each.

This is another step in the direction of active participation by Methodist clergymen in creating good

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relationships within plants and community that are going to become increasingly necessary in the life of modern industry.

We congratulate Mr. Clay and do hope that there will be many opportunities for service of this sort coming his way.

NCC urges social action

The National Council of Churches, at its general board meeting, acted on many issues of particular concern to the work in the field of social action. The meeting was held in Oklahoma City, Okla., Feb. 24-25.

Long range planning

After several years of concentrated study which was given sharp focus in a meeting of denominational leaders in Atlantic City in November, 1959, the National Council laid specific plans for long range, creative planning during the decade of the 60's.

This planning does not involve specific program items, but is an approach to the task of the total church.

The plan centers in such matters as:

1) The missions of the church in the modern world with reference to theology, particularly the nature of the church, man society, and the doctrine of salvation. Specific aspects requiring translation of the theology are:

the task of evangelization

the responsibility for social witness

the necessity for unity in faith and practice

2) The examination by the constituent members of the ecumenical movement (for example Methodism) of ways in which these themes of long range planning may be carried into specific aspects of denominational planning.

The reason why these plans are so crucial to The Methodist Church is because of the influence, both in personnel and finance, which we are investing in the ecumenical movement. The central idea is that the church must confront the historical demands of the revolutionary age of social change. Methodism has always believed this.

New leadership

Also, the National Council of Churches, by consent of denominational leaders, is now preparing to lead the churches into new and creative expressions of the Gospel and its relevance to all of life. The council is thus emerging as more than a servant of the church, but as the leader of the churches in creating goals for the future. To this new development Methodism needs to give careful attention.

It is strongly urged that all leaders in social action will acquaint themselves with this new development, and that we will ask in every committee, commission, board, conference of the church, etc., "how can we participate in developing unity of witness and work of the Protestant and Orthodox churches of the United States and the world?" In the future, this will be the crucial question for our program planning.

Nothing but a united witness will be strategic and effective enough for the demands of this modern age.

NAM takes issue with President Eisenhower

The National Association of Manufacturers proposes that the anticipated $4 billion surplus in the 1961 budget be invested in tax reduction rather than debt retirement as suggested by President Eisenhower.

The NAM board of directors said that this surplus, if applied to debt reduction, would only be a drop in the indebtedness bucket which is now approximately $290 billion.

The NAM is backing the Herlong-Baker tax bills pending in the House which would reduce individual and corporate income taxes to a top rate of 47 per cent over a five year period and cut the basic rate of personal income from 20 to 15 per cent.

by *A. Dudley Ward*

Often in this impersonal mass society of ours, we forget the fact that one man, one person, can be a great instrument in changing of a system and of any organization.

The story of U. S. Airways boss Quesada, the new head of the Federal FCC which controls the airlines operation of America is an illustration. Here is a man who has almost revolutionized the control and standards of the air industry within a few short months. The story was told in the Feb. 22, 1960 issue of *Time* and in many other places. It gives a great deal of satisfaction that the place of the individual is supreme and paramount when it comes to giving direction to even the largest of institutions.

This sort of thing should be cultivated greatly in our nation.

The leaders of Social and Economic Relations of the Church want to offer this tribute to Dr. Omar Carmichael who served for 14 years as Superintendent of Schools of Louisville, Ky., and was the man responsible for bringing in a most constructive program of integration following the Supreme Court decision of 1954.

Dr. Carmichael has been a very good friend of The Methodist Church. He participated in the Dallas Conference on Human Relations and has been diligent in his efforts to bring in a peaceful and orderly way the changes in the educational system required by law.

The President of the United States, other great leaders in education, and civic leaders all over the nation have acclaimed Dr. Carmichael as one of the most outstanding leaders in public education in the nation.

The nation is poorer by reason of his death but we are infinitely richer because of the contribution he made during these times of change.

Representatives of the beer, wine and liquor industry are looking forward to the biggest year ever and sharpening all their advertising and public relations tools. The goal—to encourage more people to drink more. Here's the evidence:

Liquor trade looks for bright future ahead

True magazine's beverage industry trends report indicates that prosperous conditions and an increase in the number of the nation's adults will bring new records in the sale of alcoholic beverages during 1960.

Targets for the year are set at approximately 234 million wine gallons of distilled spirits, 157.7 million gallons of wine and a possible 90 million barrels of malt beverages. (A barrel contains 48-50 wine gallons.)

Liquor industry

Licensed Beverage industries president, Thomas J. Donovan, recently predicted that by 1970, liquor consumption in the United States would total 286 million gallons. He based his prediction on the growing U. S. adult population and a forecast that Mississippi, the last so called "dry" state, will legalize the sale of alcoholic beverages in the current decade.

Not all bright

But the liquor representative pointed out some statistics which they felt were "not equally encouraging."

Between 1950 and 1960, the percentage of adult population that were consumers of alcoholic beverages declined from 60 to 55. This drop in consumers represented a loss of five and one-half million customers to the liquor and beer industry.

However, Mr. Donovan pointed out that in 1950, 81.9 per cent of the population of the United States lived in territory that was legally wet. By 1960, 85.4 per cent of the population of the United States lived in wet territories.

Fabulous sixties favorable

"I think that when you look back at the Fabulous Sixties . . . there will be a significant increase in the percentage of adult consumers," Donovan said.

"During that period those who have been frightened away from normal and beneficial enjoyment of our products by the dry 'scare propaganda' will have their fear dissipated by the campaign of education being conducted by our industry," he continued.

"I think that in 1970 we can expect that two-thirds of our population will be consumers (of alcoholic beverages). If that is so, at the rate of increase in population that is forecast, by 1970 this industry will have 81.7 million customers. If they drink no more per person than they do today, gallonage in 1970 will be 286 million gallons," he predicted.

Beer spokesman concerned

Edward V. Lahey, chairman and president of the United States Brewers foundation, said beer and ale sales in 1959 reached a high of 87,622,845 barrels. This is 450,000 barrels more than the previous peak year of 1947. "Most of us believe that 1960 will see another new high for the brewing industry," said Lahey.

But as U. S. brewers look for more beer drinkers in 1960, they are asking questions about the reasons why beer consumption has remained almost static since 1948.

Recently the advertising vice president of the Carling Brewing company came up with a sociological answer to the brewers' plight.

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"The beer-drinking segment of our population has not increased in proportion to our total population, which now has more youngsters and oldsters than ever before," he said.

After this he listed three other contributing factors: 1) a moral inhibition, 2) handicaps imposed by being a licensed industry, and 3) "our sweet-taste orientation."

Speaking of the latter, the Carling advertiser said that America's favorite flavor is chocolate, and children "who will soon be old enough to expand the beer market have been raised on Coke and syrup pop."

Noting that the brewing industry has spent about $1.67 billion in advertising and promotion since 1948, advertising vice-president Garretson introduced the following solution to raise beer consumption:

"If we could induce another 10 per cent of the non-drinking adult population to *shed their scruples against beer drinking*, could persuade the light drinker and the medium drinker to *increase their consumption* by only one glass a week, the brewing industry could increase its production to 100 million barrels a year." (In 1958 brewers produced 89 million barrels of beer.)

Liquor dealers responsible for persons who buy

Liquor dealers can be sued for damage done outside their premises by persons who have bought liquor from them.

So says the Supreme Court, but indirectly.

The court refused to review a decision to that effect by the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals in Chicago.

The Circuit Court had held that a Michigan woman could sue in Chicago for damages from Illinois dealers who allegedly had sold liquor to two intoxicated men before an automobile collision.

Mrs. Mary Ann Waynick of Detroit charged that a tavern and liquor store, situated near the Indiana-Illinois boundary, sold liquor from four p.m. to midnight on July 28, 1956, to Bruce Sims and Johnnie E. Owens.

Mr. Sims' car, driven by Mr. Owens, and a car driven by William C. Scruggs of Detroit collided on U. S. Highway 22 in Michigan, killing Mr. Scruggs.

Mrs. Waynick, a passenger in Mr. Scruggs' car, said she had suffered injuries. She charged that the dealers had contributed to the intoxication of Mr. Sims and Mr. Owens which had resulted in injuries to her. She sued also on behalf of her six children on the ground that her injuries had deprived them of her support.

FCC notes danger of filth on the air

Why has the General Board of Temperance joined with the Postmaster General and government and church organizations in a concentrated effort to curb obscenity across the country?

Recently an FCC petition to the Second Circuit U. S. Court of Appeals in New York (the state where a U. S. District Court held that *Lady Chatterley's Lover* was not obscene) pointed out the necessity of curbing the growth of obscenity.

The FCC asked the Second Circuit Court of Appeals to do one thing about the D. H. Lawrence classic:

Don't give it a blanket endorsement as not obscene, the FCC urged. Keep the decision within narrow bounds, they suggested, for a general rule that the novel is not obscene in all respects might open it up for adaption to television.

This is the point that the FCC made: if the district court's viewpoint is upheld—that the novel comes under the protection of the First amendment—it will make difficult the commission's responsibilities to enforce Sec. 1464 of the U. S. Code.

This section prohibits the broadcasting of obscenities or profanities. The FCC pointed out that the First amendment protection covers broadcasting as well as newspapers, books, and magazines.

by *Caradine R. Hooton*

Some pastors ask:

"When I discover that a steward is a social drinker, should I kick him off the official board?"

If we would properly prepare capable persons for official responsibility in the church there would be less occasion for facing this question. The little book of James suggests a brotherly procedure with any who are "overtaken" in a fault. The *Discipline of the Methodist church* makes it clear that abstinence is expected of all Methodists. Since a pastor's primary responsibility is not to "kick him off" but to build him up, why not first exhaust every reasonable means of transforming a member before giving up on him?

"What should I do about a person who comes to my church regularly but is a beer distributor?"

Win him for Christ! The truth about alcohol preached in love need not turn him away. You dare not fail to preach on temperance in his presence if you expect to retain his respect. He may be inspired to get a better job.

"How can I expect to reach alcoholics if I preach temperance from the pulpit?"

There is a mistaken idea that a pastor cannot be both a reformer and a counselor in this field. Some of the most effective preachers we have do speak forthrightly and with intelligent concern. When there is compassion for the person, drinkers will respect and seek the counsel of preachers who condemn the things that hurt.

Call for more research on control of narcotics

A joint study of narcotics drugs by the American Bar association and American Medical association reflects a degree of dissatisfaction with the medical and legal professions concerning current policies and methods of dealing with addicts and the drug traffic.

The special joint committee of the two associations making the study, however, did not have adequate solutions to recommend. Instead recommendations of the committee, financed by the Russell Sage foundation, called for further research in the following areas:

1) An experimental facility for the out-patient treatment of drug addicts, to explore the possibility of dealing with at least some types of addicted persons in the community rather than in institutions.

2) An extensive study of the relapse of drug addicts and causative factors in drug addiction.

3) The development of sound and authoritative techniques for the prevention of drug addiction.

4) A critical evaluation of present legislation on narcotic drugs and drug addiction.

5) A study and analysis of the administration of present narcotic laws.

The board of trustees of the American Medical association is requesting the Council for Mental Health to carry out the pertinent medical research recommended.

Increased addiction

Following World War II, there appears to have been a considerable increase in drug addiction in the United States. This increase was seen especially in large metropolitan centers and especially among minority groups. At the end of 1959, there were 45,931 addicts in this country, according to the U. S. Commissioner of Narcotics.

As a result the federal government and many states passed laws imposing severe penalties on violators of the drug laws. These laws have led to a definite decrease in narcotic addiction.

The joint committee acknowledged that drug peddling is a vicious and predatory crime, but questioned the severe jail and prison sentences in dealing with narcotic addicts.

Questioned also was the statutory basis of present drug-law enforcement that gives substantial federal domination in a local police power field.

Clarification of the role of medicine and public health was called for by the study group. As part of this evaluation, open clinic facilities should be considered as means of helping addicts in addition to closed institutions like the two federal hospitals at Lexington, Ky. and Ft. Worth, Tex. Approximately 1400 addicts are now in these hospitals.

One important conclusion of the group was that no evidence whatsoever points to the indiscriminate distributors of narcotics drugs as a method of handling the problem of addiction.

The unanimous opinion of the AMA—ABA committee is that increased attention must be given to research and further joint efforts to discover suitable policies and procedures for dealing with the narcotic problem.

A number of congressmen are asking for a White House Conference on Narcotics.

It's a fact!

One out of four mentally disturbed Americans is an alcoholic.

According to the National Association for Mental Health, 17,500,000 Americans are suffering from a mental or emotional disorder. This is approximately one in every 10.

Since the Yale Center for Alcohol Studies says there are over 5,000,000 alcoholics in the United States, the one out of four figure given above is a very conservative estimate.

Approximately one out of seven first admissions to Public Mental hospitals in the United States is an alcoholic.

The latest figures from the U. S. Department of Health, Eucation, and Welfare give the following breakdown for 1957.

Total first admissions	128,124
Admissions diagnosed	121,069
Diagnosed alcoholics	17,201 or 14.5%

The reader should note that not all patients are diagnosed on admission and that there is still a general hesitancy, even on the part of public hospitals, to report that one is an alcoholic.

Approximately one out of 20 diagnosed resident patients in public mental hospitals is an alcoholic.

Here are the 1957 figures for diagnosed resident patients:

Total resident patients	546,927
Patients Diagnosed	494,390
Diagnosed alcoholic	17,201 or 3.5%

These figures also might be low for several reasons: (*1*) alcoholics tend to leave mental hospitals more quickly than patients with other mental problems, and (*2*) many alcoholics are under private rather than public hospital care.

Controls on liquor aloft seen as unsatisfactory

The Federal Aviation agency's new rulings on liquor service aloft went into effect this month—but what effect?

Pilots and stewardesses have been asking Congress to outlaw liquor aloft for the past five years. They say drinks in the wild blue yonder tend to make the passengers too wild, creating real safety hazards.

After testimony before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the House of Representatives passed the law one year, but it failed to get attention in the Senate.

The FAA's new regulations are termed silly, and worse, by the pilots and stewardesses. They don't regulate, and in many cases will just not be followed. The rules:

1) Require airlines to refuse to serve liquor to anyone who appears intoxicated.

2) Require a passenger bringing his own bottle aboard to turn it over to the stewardess who will pour his drinks and decide when he has had enough.

If a passenger is caught tippling and refuses to surrender his supply, the stewardess need only warn him of the FAA regulations and take his name. The FAA will prosecute (it says) and fine the offender up to $1,000.

But what stewardess will accuse her passengers of being drunk and take a chance on being sued for slander, say the girls. We don't have time to serve someone from his own bottle, anyway. The only real solution is to abolish liquor in flight.

On the day the regulations went into effect the *Nashville Tennessean* reported an interview with the supervisor of American Airline stewardesses in that city. She said the ruling would probably not have any affect. "Our policy won't be any different, the paper quoted Miss Marie Gedgard as saying. "We will still be able to provide setups on our flights for people who want drinks."

The implication of the story was that passengers out of Nashville could still drink from their bottles as long as they were "gentlemanly about it."

The FAA says that so far no one has traced an air crash to a drinking passenger so the ban on drinks aloft isn't needed. The airlines say the public demands liquor and they all go along to meet competition.

The laws against airborne drinking are still before Congress. Probable action this year: none.

Churchmen to study social drinking patterns

"Social Drinking Patterns in the United States—The Implication for The Church" will be the theme of the North Conway Institute on Alcohol Problems to be held June 13-17, 1960 at North Conway, N. H.

The institute is held at Stoneburst Manor, a lovely resort hotel. Sponsored by the North Conway foundation, an interdenominational organization, the institute is limited to approximately 65 persons from various denominations. Total cost is $70.

Registration forms may be secured from the Rev. David Works, North Conway, N. H. or the Rev. Robert Regan, Jr., 100 Maryland avenue, N. E., Washington 2, D. C.

Leadership will include Dr. Ebbe Hoff, dean of graduate studies, Medical College of Virginia; the Rev. Ernest Shepherd, administrator, Florida Alcoholic Rehabilitation Program; Dr. Howard Mitchell, school of medicine, University of Pennsylvania; Mr. John Park Lee, Presbyterian Welfare Services director; Dr. John Pascuitti, supervisor of alcohol education, State of Vermont; Dr. Harold Letts, Division of Christian Life and Work, National Council of Churches; the Rev. David Works; the Rev. Arthur Walmsley, Division of Christian Citizenship, Protestant Episcopal church; the Right Rev. Charles Francis Hall, Episcopal Bishop of New Hampshire; the Rev. John Bryan, General Board of Temperance of The Methodist Church and others.

Significant values of the institute include the opportunity for churchmen from many denominations to discuss their varying attitudes about alcoholic beverages and together begin to seek solutions to alcohol problems.

Conference chairmen take note!

If you wish to have a staff member of the General Board of Temperance speak at your Annual Conference session, contact the Rev. Robert Regan, Jr., 100 Maryland avenue, N. E., Washington 2, D. C. immediately.

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appear to be intoxicated. See story page 14. (Release FAA-60-No. 6 available from FAA Officie of Public Affairs, 1711 New York avenue, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.)

Capital punishment

The Subcommittee on the Judiciary of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia held a hearing Feb. 29 on a bill, S. 2083, introduced by Sen. Keating (R-N.Y.) and others, to abolish mandatory capital punishment in the District of Columbia. Sen. Vance Hartke (D-Ind.) is chairman of the subcommittee.

Pending in the No. 2 Subcommittee of the House Committee on the Judiciary with no hearings scheduled is H.R. 870, introduced Jan. 7, 1959 by Abraham J. Multer (D-N.Y.) to abolish the death penalty under all Federal law with the exception of those contained in the Uniform Code of Military Justice and authorize the imposition of life imprisonment. Chairman of Subcommittee No. 2 is Thomas J. Lane (D-Mass.).

Consumer credit

Hearings began March 15 before the Senate Banking and Currency Subcommittee on Production and Stabilization, Senator Douglas (D-Ill.) chairman on a bill, S. 2755, assist production and stabilization by requiring the disclosure of finance charges in connection with extensions of consumer credit.

Federal aid to education

Senate passed on Feb. 4 by vote of 51 to 34, S. 8, authorizing a program of federal grants to states of $917 million a year for two years to be used for construction of public schools or teachers' salaries or both.

The House Education and Labor Subcommittee on General Education, on Feb. 18, reported to the full committee a bill, H.R. 10128, entitled the "School Construction Assistance Act of 1960."

This bill would authorize appropriations of $325 million for each of the next three fiscal years. Allotments to the states would be based on school-age population, while the funds remain available for three years. In the second and third years dollar-for-dollar matching with state funds would be required. These last two years the states would have the option of accepting and matching capital grants or of receiving and matching commitments to make interest and principal payments on an equivalent amount of bonds, or a combination of both.

The Education and Labor committee reported the above bill favorably to the full committtee on March 15. Funds would be used for school construction only.

Federal industrial security program

Passed by the House of Representatives, Feb. 2, without debate or dissent was H.R. 8121, to re-instate the industrial security program, which was invalidated by the Supreme Court decision last June in the Greene case. Under the program as it had operated a person could be denied security clearance without the right to confront or cross-examine his accusers.

Following the Supreme Court decision, moves were started immediately in both Congress and the Executive branch to find some kind of industrial security program to replace the one struck down by the Court. Several bills were introduced in Congress, among them H.R. 8121, by Rep. Walter (D-Pa.).

The House-passed bill is now pending in the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Internal Security, Sen. Eastland (D-Miss.) chairman, with no hearings scheduled.

Migratory Labor

Hearings on proposals to extend the Mexican Farm Labor Program (P.L. 78, 82 Cong.) were held March 22-25, before the House Agriculture Subcommittee on Equipment, Supplies and Manpower, Rep. Gathings (D-Ark.) chairman.

Many bills to be considered are the so-called growers' bills sponsored by Representatives from areas where many of the constituents are large farm operators. One of these identical bills is H.R. 9871, by Rep. Gathings.

Rep. George McGovern (D-S.D.) has introduced H.R. 11211 which amends P.L. 78 to provide "protection against unfair competition from corporate agriculture to the American family farm, and protection for the employment opportunities of domestic agricultural workers in the United States . . ." It would reduce the number of Mexican farm workers imported each year by 20 percent of the total for the previous year and completely end P.L. 78 in five years.

The growers' bills, if enacted, "would make Public Law 78 even more detrimental to American farm workers than it now is," states a recent National Consumers league memorandum. "Under these measures the Secretary of Labor's few powers to determine adverse effect of Mexican farm workers on the wages and working conditions of American farm workers would be further reduced. In addition, these bills seek to eliminate the Secretary of Labor's power to issue regulations on the interstate recruitment of domestic farm workers under the Wagner-Peyser act."

The Labor department is understood to be drafting legislation to improve Public Law 78.

The General Board of the National Council of Churches at its Feb. 25, meeting in Oklahoma City, adopted a resolution opposing "the extension of Public Law 78 (82 Congress) in its present form" and recommending that it be finally terminated.

Two migrant education bills, S.-

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2864 and S. 2865, introduced by Sen. Williams (D-N.J.) and others, would, respectively, provide federal assistance to the states for educating migrant children, and for adult education for migrant agricultural workers. Referred to Senate Labor and Public Welfare Special Subcommittee on Migratory Labor, Sen. Williams, chairman.

Identical bills—H.R. 10378 and H.R. 10379 — were introduced in the House by Rep. Bailey (D-W. Va.) and a similar bill (for education for migrant children) H.R. 9872, by Rep. Edith Green (D-Ore.). All referred to Mr. Bailey's (Education and Labor) Subcommittee on General Education with no hearings scheduled.

A migrant housing bill, S. 2928, introduced by Sen. Williams, would provide a loan program to encourage construction and repair of migrant housing. Referred to Senate Banking and Currency Subcommittee on Housing, Sen. Sparkman (D-Ala.) chairman.

Mission to South Asia

S.Con.Res. 11, introduced Feb. 19, 1959 by Senators Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Cooper (R-Ky.) and reported (S.Rept. 594) by the Senate Foreign Relations committee July 28, 1959, would have Congress recommend that a mission composed of the United States and other friendly, democratic countries consult with governments of South Asia on their economic problems.

Passed Senate as reported Sept. 10, 1959. Now pending in House Committee on Foreign Affairs, Rep. Morgan (D-Pa.) chairman, with no hearings scheduled.

Mutual Security Program—Authorization

Hearings on the proposed extension of the Mutual Security act began Feb. 17, before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, Rep. Morgan (D-Pa.) chairman, and are completed. A bill should be reported shortly.

S. 3058, introduced (by request) by Sen. Fulbright (D-Ark.) is the Administration's proposed Mutual Security act of 1960.

Sen. Fulbright, who is chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations committee, had expected to begin hearings on the extension of Mutual Security Program March 4, but the committee was delayed by the civil rights filibuster. More recently hearings have been held on a bill for U. S. participation in the International Development association, to provide a new source of economic aid for under developed countries.

Mutual Security Program—Appropriations

Executive (closed) hearings on appropriations for the fiscal 1961 Mutual Security Program have already started in the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations.

Mailing of obscene literature

An interim report on the study conducted last year by the Subcommittee on Postal Operations of the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service on "Obscene Matter Sent Through the Mail" is available from the subcommittee. Mrs. Kathryn E. Granahan (D-Pa.) is the chairman.

The report was prepared, Mrs. Granahan told the full committee, "so that it might serve to arouse the public to the seriousness of this problem and encourage communities to take effective action to fight the dealers of filth and smut." The report contains a suggested program for community action "in the crusade against obscenity."

The Granahan subcommittee al-also held four days of hearings, Feb. 2-5, with respect to the need for strengthening of the self-policing programs of the movie industry. Printed hearings are available from the subcommittee.

Poll tax ban

Passed by the Senate, Feb. 2, as an amendment to S.J.Res. 39 was a proposed constitutional amendment which would outlaw the poll tax as a requirement for voting in federal elections. (Five states—Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Virginia, Texas—still require a poll tax.)

The other two provisions of the Senate-passed bill would give District of Columbia residents the right to vote in presidential elections and would authorize governors of states to fill temporary vacancies in the House of Representatives.

The bill is pending in the House Judiciary committee, Rep. Celler (D-N.Y.) chairman.

Unemployment compensation

The Administration has again asked Congress to extend the unemployment compensation program to include an estimated 1.4 million employees of nonprofit organizations.

H.R. 7177 and 7178, identical bills introduced last year by the Chairman of the Ways and Means committee and the ranking Minority Member of the committee, would require coverage of certain nonprofit organizations. P.R. 3

The Ways and Means committee began executive hearings March 14 on proposed amendments to the Social Security act, of which the unemployment compensation system is a part.

Unemployment problems

Parts 1 through 9, except part 7 not yet published, of hearings on "Unemployment Problems" are available from the Senate Special committee on the subject, Sen. McCarthy (D-Minn.) chairman. Beginning last October in Washington, the special committee has held hearings in Uniontown, Wilkes-Barre and Altoona, Pa., Marquette and Detroit, Mich., Duluth and Hibbing, Minn., Superior, Wis., West Frankfurt, Ill., Harlan and Pikeville, Ky., New Orleans and Baton Rouge, La., Welch, Beckley, Fayetteville, and Wheeling, W. Va., Rock Springs, Wyo., Portland, Ore., Schenectady, N. Y., and Lynn, Mass.